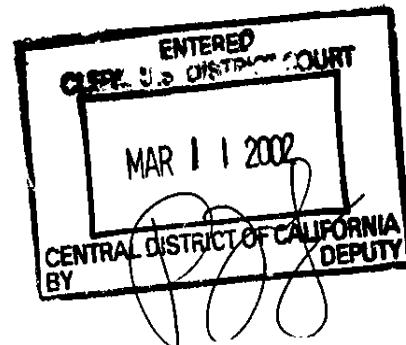
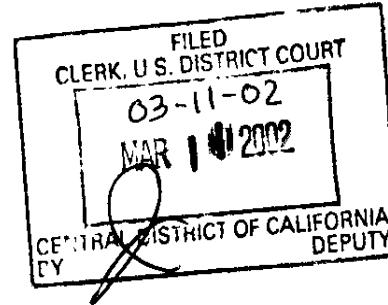


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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
11 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

12 RAYMOND SPELLMAN,

13 Plaintiff,

14 v.

15 PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY, et al.,

16 Defendant.

17 CASE NO. CV 00-09061 NM (MCx)

18 ORDER GRANTING
19 DEFENDANTS' MOTION FOR
20 SUMMARY JUDGMENT

21 I. INTRODUCTION

22 Raymond Spellman ("Plaintiff") filed suit against Pepperdine University
23 and its graduate business school, the George L. Graziadio School of Business and
24 Management ("Defendants" or "Pepperdine"), for false advertising, fraud,
25 negligent misrepresentation, breach of contract and breach of the implied covenant
26 of good faith and fair dealing, and unfair competition. After Plaintiff failed to
27 attend two mandatory settlement conferences, the court granted Plaintiff's
28 counsel's motion to withdraw, based upon Plaintiff's representation that he would
either file an opposition to the instant motion or retain new counsel by February

29 Docketed
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1 22, 2002.¹ Despite having had an additional two weeks to do so, Plaintiff has filed
2 neither an opposition to the motion nor a substitution of counsel. Nor has Plaintiff
3 requested additional time in which to do so. Accordingly, the court will now
4 decide Defendants' pending motion for summary judgment.

5

6 II. FACTS

7 In 1997, Plaintiff applied for admission to Pepperdine's Masters in Business
8 Administration ("MBA") and Masters in International Business ("MIB")
9 programs. Haven Decl., Ex. 200. Plaintiff was accepted into the MBA program,
10 but was not offered admission to the MIB program because he did not have prior
11 training in a foreign language. Haven Decl., Exs. 207, 232 (Spellman Depo.) at
12 47. Students in Pepperdine's MIB program must be proficient in a second
13 language, as they spend their second year overseas, taking classes at foreign
14 universities and pursuing internships. Haven Decl., Ex. 206 at 69-71.

15 At Plaintiff's request and as an exception to its policy, Pepperdine allowed
16 Plaintiff to enroll in the MIB program, even though he had no background in a
17 foreign language. Haven Decl., Ex. 232 (Spellman Depo.) at 48. Plaintiff began
18 studying German, but concedes that he subsequently stopped attending his
19 German classes and was unable to learn the language. Id. at 151, 184. Plaintiff
20 testified that he did not necessarily blame the university, as he was partially
21 responsible for not learning German. Plaintiff admitted: "I just couldn't get it.
22 Just wasn't getting it.... I was spending a considerable amount of time on it, and ...
23 it just wasn't coming to me." Id. at 151-52.

24 Pepperdine allowed Plaintiff to transfer to the MBA program, where he
25 hoped to spend a semester studying overseas. See id. at 184, 228. Pepperdine's
26 literature clearly stated that students had to apply to the MBA program's semester

27

28 ¹ At the hearing, Plaintiff concurred in his counsel's request to withdraw.

1 abroad program. Haven Decl., Ex. 206. Plaintiff concedes the he knew he would
2 have to apply to study overseas at or about the time he transferred to the MBA
3 program. Haven Decl., Ex. 232 (Spellman Depo.) at 215.

4 Plaintiff applied only to Pepperdine's program in Hong Kong, which could
5 accept only one student. Haven Decl., Exs. 209, 217. Plaintiff was interviewed by
6 the selection committee but was not accepted to the program, as several
7 Pepperdine students applied. Haven Decl., Ex. 226 ¶ 79. Plaintiff pursued no
8 other opportunities to study overseas. Haven Decl., Ex. 232 (Spellman Depo.) at
9 216. Plaintiff eventually stopped attending classes at Pepperdine on August 1,
10 1998 and has not paid his tuition for his last trimester. Id. at 228-29, 233.
11 Plaintiff is only two units short of finishing his MBA, which he can complete
12 through home-study in New Jersey, where Plaintiff is employed and earning an
13 annual salary of approximately \$75,000. Id. at 232-33, 328; Goodrich Decl. ¶ 4.
14 Plaintiff now alleges that Defendants failed to provide him with an "international
15 experience."

16 17 III. LEGAL STANDARD

18 Summary judgment is appropriate when "the pleadings, depositions,
19 answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if
20 any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving
21 party is entitled to judgment as a matter of law." Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). Summary
22 judgment is "properly regarded not as a disfavored procedural shortcut, but rather
23 as an integral part of the Federal Rules as a whole, which are designed 'to secure
24 the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of every action.'" Celotex
25 Corporation v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 327, 106 S.Ct. 2548, 2555 (1986) (quoting
26 Fed. R. Civ. P. 1). Determinations of credibility, however, should be left to the
27 trier of fact. See Hanon v. Dataproducts Corp., 976 F.2d 497, 507 (9th Cir. 1992).
28 Accordingly, issues that turn on such determinations should not be resolved at the

1 summary judgment stage. See id.; see also Palacios v. City of Oakland, 970 F.
 2 Supp. 732, 738 (N.D. Ca. 1997) (“In judging evidence at the summary judgment
 3 stage, the Court does not make credibility determinations or weigh conflicting
 4 evidence[.]”).

5 In a trio of 1986 cases, the Supreme Court clarified the applicable standards
 6 for summary judgment. See Celotex, supra; Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc., 477
 7 U.S. 242, 106 S.Ct. 2505 (1986); Matsushita Electrical Industry Co. v. Zenith
 8 Radio Corp., 475 U.S. 574, 106 S.Ct. 1348 (1986). The moving party bears the
 9 initial burden of demonstrating the absence of a genuine issue of material fact.
 10 See Anderson, 477 U.S. at 256, 106 S.Ct. at 2514. The governing substantive law
 11 dictates whether a fact is material; if the fact may affect the outcome, it is material.
 12 See id. at 248, 2510. If the moving party seeks summary adjudication with respect
 13 to a claim or defense upon which it bears the burden of proof at trial, it must
 14 satisfy its burden with affirmative, admissible evidence. By contrast, when the
 15 non-moving party bears the burden of proving the claim or defense, the moving
 16 party can meet its burden by pointing out the absence of evidence submitted by the
 17 non-moving party. The moving party need not disprove the other party's case.
 18 See Celotex, 477 U.S. at 325, 106 S.Ct. at 2554.

19 If the moving party meets its initial burden, the “adverse party may not rest
 20 upon the mere allegations or denials of the adverse party's pleadings, but the
 21 adverse party's response, by affidavits or as otherwise provided in this rule, must
 22 set forth specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.” Fed. R. Civ.
 23 P. 56(e). When assessing whether the non-moving party has raised a genuine
 24 issue, the court must believe the evidence and draw all justifiable inferences in the
 25 non-movant's favor. Anderson, 477 U.S. at 255, 106 S.Ct. at 2513 (citing Adickes
 26 v. S.H. Kress & Co., 398 U.S. 144, 158-59, 90 S.Ct. 1598, 1608-09 (1970)).
 27 Nonetheless, “the mere existence of a scintilla of evidence” is insufficient to create
 28 a genuine issue of material fact. Id. at 252, 2512. As the Supreme Court

1 explained in Matsushita,

2 [w]hen the moving party has carried its burden under
3 Rule 56(c), its opponent must do more than simply show
4 that there is some metaphysical doubt as to the material
5 facts.... Where the record taken as a whole could not lead
6 a rational trier of fact to find for the nonmoving party,
7 there is no “genuine issue for trial.”

8 Id., 475 U.S. at 586-87, 106 S.Ct. at 1356 (citations omitted).

9 To be admissible for purposes of summary judgment, declarations or
10 affidavits must be based on personal knowledge, must set forth “such facts as
11 would be admissible in evidence,” and must show that the declarant or affiant is
12 competent to testify concerning the facts at issue. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e).
13 Declarations on information and belief are insufficient to establish a factual
14 dispute for purposes of summary judgment. See Taylor v. List, 880 F.2d 1040,
15 1045 (9th Cir. 1989).

16 17 IV. ANALYSIS

18 The gravamen of Plaintiff’s complaint is that Defendants did not honor their
19 promises to provide Plaintiff with an “international experience.” The undisputed
20 facts do not support such a claim. The record is clear that Plaintiff would have
21 been able to study overseas had he remained in the MIB program and become
22 proficient in a foreign language. It is undisputed that Plaintiff voluntarily
23 transferred to the MBA program after he could not learn German. Plaintiff
24 concedes he was unable to become proficient in German.

25 Pepperdine’s literature clearly stated that students in the MBA program
26 were not guaranteed the opportunity to study overseas, but had to apply to
27 participate in the program. Plaintiff concedes the he knew he would have to apply
28 to study overseas at or about the time he transferred to the MBA program. In

1 short, Pepperdine never guaranteed that Plaintiff would be able to study overseas
2 as part of the MBA program.

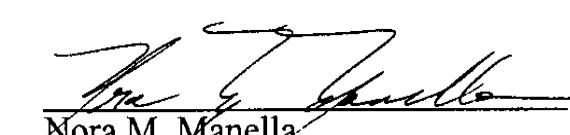
3 Plaintiff alleges in his first amended complaint that Associate Dean James
4 Goodrich promised him that he would be able to study overseas in either China or
5 Hong Kong. However, the record contains no evidentiary support for this
6 allegation. Moreover, Plaintiff applied only to Pepperdine's program in Hong
7 Kong and did not even apply to study in China. See Haven Decl., Exs. 216-17.
8 Although Plaintiff alleges that Pepperdine falsely claimed to have an affiliation
9 with Fudan University in China, he provides no evidentiary support for the
10 allegation, and it is undisputed that Plaintiff could have applied to study at
11 Tsinghua University, also in China. Id. It is also undisputed that Plaintiff could
12 have applied to study in Belgium, France, Germany, Mexico, The Philippines,
13 Spain, Thailand, and The Netherlands. Id. See also Haven Decl., Ex. 226 ¶ 75.
14 Plaintiff's failure to apply to study in China or any other country provides no basis
15 for finding that Pepperdine or its faculty made misrepresentations to Plaintiff or
16 failed to honor their promises, if any, to provide him with an "international
17 experience."²

18 **IV. CONCLUSION**

19 Based upon the foregoing, Defendants' motion for summary judgment is
20 **GRANTED.**

21
22 **IT IS SO ORDERED**

23
24 DATED: March 8, 2002



25 **Nora M. Manella**
26 United States District Judge

27
28 ² There is no evidence that Pepperdine misrepresented its students' ages, GMAT scores,
and placement rates, as Plaintiff alleges in his first amended complaint.